

tile machinery to Poland, and Poland, under the new pact, sends finished textiles to Cuba. Luther Hodges, Secretary of Commerce, recently said that the "national stance" now is not to help Cuba in any way except to supply some food and medicine. Mr. Hodges also said that he believed it was unrealistic to refuse trade with Cuba but the time is not yet ripe for change. I've got news for the Secretary. The change has come about and the situation is beyond ripeness—it's rotten.

U.N. CRISIS

Although Premier Khrushchev is not at the United Nations banging his shoes on the table, Russia is still causing an uneasiness in New York. The Soviet Union is more than 2 years behind in the payment of its assessments for peacekeeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East and is due to lose its vote in the General Assembly this fall unless payment is made. The Soviet delegation is saying that any attempt to deny its vote will endanger the future existence of the U.N. If Russia is successful in ignoring the penalty, it would in effect have amended the charter by unilateral action and if this occurs the world organization's effectiveness would be even less than at the present. No doubt new concessions will be made to pacify the Russians.

With best wishes from your Congressman.

A CREED FOR YOUNG AMERICA

(By Dean Alfange)

I do not choose to be a common man. It is my right to be uncommon. I seek opportunity to develop whatever talents God gave me—not security. I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled and dulled by having the state look after me. I want to take the calculated risk; to dream and to build, to fail and to succeed. I refuse to barter incentive for a dole. I prefer the challenges of life to the guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the stale calm of Utopia. I will not trade freedom for beneficence nor my dignity for a handout. I will never cower before any earthly master nor bend to any threat. It is my heritage to stand erect, proud, and unafraid; to think and act myself, enjoy the benefit of my creations and to face the world boldly and say—"This, with God's help, I have done." All this is what it means to be an American.

Polish Constitution Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 4, 1964

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, as we in the United States know so well, the development of and the functioning of government must be within the confines of constitutional guidelines and precepts. Thus are guaranteed the rights of the individual citizens and thus is assured government by the people and for the people.

Soon after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the citizens of Poland adopted a constitution. The year was 1791. Poland had already undergone a partition at the hands of her three powerful neighbors—Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In order to forestall further encroachments, certain liberal leaders of Poland, imbued with

genuine democratic ideas, had been working on a new constitution. It is that document, adopted in May of 1791 whose anniversary is being observed. That historic document seemed at the time a true bill of rights for the Polish nation. By that constitution a government of limited monarchy was established with definite ministerial responsibility. The electorate of the parliament was considerably enlarged, and numerous privileges formerly enjoyed by the small upper classes alone were made available to other classes. Certain rights of the peasantry were restored and the peasants were brought under the protection of the law. Even more important, freedom of conscience was guaranteed, and absolute religious toleration was established.

Today, so many years after that epochal event and after so many advances in all phases of democracy, this document may seem somewhat outdated, but nevertheless, it is regarded as a forerunner of later liberal constitutions, particularly in central and Eastern Europe. In many respects it was a pioneering document and therein may be found its real significance.

Unfortunately for the Poles and their friends abroad, there was little chance to put its provisions into operation. Soon Poland was again partitioned by her implacable and powerful neighbors, and is no longer a free and independent and sovereign country. Even so, all Poles regarded, and still regard, this document as a landmark in their history.

I am honored to join in the participation of the 173d anniversary celebration of Polish Constitution Day. I have visited Poland on several occasions in recent years and I know that the principals embodied in that great document are cherished today even though a foreign nation dominates that country and the people are denied the rights that were once guaranteed them.

Freedom of Association: Demanded in North as Well as the South

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 4, 1964

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as the civil rights legislation is debated in the Senate and all the aspects of this bill are brought before the people of the United States it becomes increasingly apparent that freedom of association can be and must be preserved in our country. The rights of every American engaged in private business, housing, and education must be protected, and the Federal Government must not inject itself into private decisions of persons conducting their own business or in the sacredness of their homes or in the field of education.

This problem of Government intervention into these fields is not restricted to any one section of the country. It is a

continuing problem in the North, East, South, and West. The inappropriateness of Government intervention is illustrated by the recent vote in the House of Representatives of Rhode Island. That Northern State had a 1960 population census of 859,488, with 838,712 white people and 18,332 Negroes. On April 10, 1964, the Rhode Island House, as reported by the Associated Press, voted 61 to 32 against a proposal to ban "separateness" in housing. The Associated Press dispatch referred to this legislation as a "watered-down measure" and said that it had both Democratic and Republican support.

This story, as far as I can determine, was not reported in some of the great daily newspapers of our country, and I include the AP dispatch in the RECORD following these remarks.

In an effort to protect the private rights of citizens, both in the North and the South, I have introduced a freedom of association constitutional amendment. This amendment recognizes the right of freedom of association and prohibits the Federal Government from violating that right. I include this amendment at the end of these remarks, and call attention to it for your consideration.

In the last several years the country has undergone a great and unjustified misconstruction of the U.S. Constitution. It is refreshing to see that this challenge to uphold the Constitution is as strong in the North, as exemplified by the action of the Rhode Island House, as it is in the South.

The April 10, 1964, Associated Press dispatch follows:

PROVIDENCE, R.I., April 10.—Civil rights leaders pledged to continue their fight and a legislator's house is under police guard today following a 2 to 1 defeat in the Rhode Island House of a proposal to ban discrimination in housing.

Leaders of both political parties joined the heads of groups which had lobbied for passage of the bill in expressions of disappointment at the 61 to 32 rollcall vote which killed the watered-down measure.

One of the bill's leading opponents, Representative Frank A. Martin, Jr., Democrat, of Pawtucket, told police several threatening phone calls were made to his home last night.

Police set up a watch outside the house.

Earlier, Martin said, he was accosted by an unidentified man and threatened as he was leaving the house chamber after the long and bitter debate.

Party lines, usually maintained rigidly in the Rhode Island Legislature, were shattered on the controversial issue.

Forty-two members of the Democratic majority rejected their leaders' appeals to pass the measure and redeem a pledge made in the party's 1962 campaign platform.

Nineteen Republicans joined in killing the bill, which had been backed by Republican Gov. John H. Chafee and had also been promised in the GOP platform of 2 years ago.

The favorable votes came from 25 Democrats and 7 Republicans. Representative John J. Wrenn, Democrat, of Providence, floor manager for the measure, said he didn't expect further action on this issue this year in view of the decisive margin of the house vote.

However, he said, renewed effort will be made to pass a similar bill next year.

The question of a ban on housing discrimination has been before the legislature for 7 years, but yesterday was the first time the issue has been formally debated in the house.

Previous measures were killed in committee or in the Democratic majority caucus.

The senate has passed similar bills twice. Chafee pledged to use his executive power wherever possible to combat discrimination and enhance opportunities for the State's 22,000 Negroes.

Martin and other opponents of the measure called the vote a victory for the little man whose property rights and freedoms they said would have been infringed upon if the bill became law.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AMENDMENT ARTICLE —

Freedom of association shall be preserved. The Federal Government shall not compel association of persons in private businesses or in housing or in educational institutions; but may assist in programs to provide equal accommodations and facilities for all, including withdrawal of such Federal assistance when equal facilities are not in fact provided. Each State shall have exclusive jurisdiction over its public educational institutions and may separate students therein on the basis of sex or race when this is decided by it to be in the best public interest or to assist in preserving freedom of choice in individual associations, provided that equal facilities shall be maintained at all times.

Poverty in Books

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. FRED SCHWENGEL OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 4, 1964

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, prior to National Library Week, April 12-18, I had the privilege of meeting with the District of Columbia Committee for National Library Week. I was able to relate to this committee some of my own observations about the shocking lack of books in the District of Columbia elementary and junior high schools. I have personally visited many of these schools and have seen with my own eyes that library facilities are practically nonexistent.

It is incumbent upon me to sound a note of warm praise to the District of Columbia Committee for National Library Week for its efforts and the promise of progress which has come out of these efforts to get more books into the District of Columbia schools and to put librarians in the schools where now there are none.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to some ways the committee approached this problem. I feel that the groundwork has been laid. I know the results will follow.

The first item is a letter from Mrs. Cazenove Lee, chairman of the District of Columbia Committee for National Library Week, to Mr. Wesley S. Williams, chairman of the board of education for the District of Columbia. This letter will be followed by excerpts from a radio

panel discussion on April 16; a commentary by Edward P. Morgan on his regular ABC broadcast on April 17; an excerpt from an interview by Dr. Carl Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, on a television program on April 12, and then a list of members of the committee to whom all credit is due for making the community and the Congress aware of the poverty in books of the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE
FOR LIBRARY WEEK, APRIL 12-18,
1964,

April 13, 1964.

HON. WESLEY S. WILLIAMS,
Chairman, Board of Education of the District
of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: On behalf of the District of Columbia Committee for National Library Week I should like to present for the consideration of your Board our recommendations on the school library budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966.

As you know, our committee, of which you are a member, met the Superintendent Hansen and other school officials on Monday, April 6, just before your open public hearing. These recommendations are a result of the discussion at that meeting between these officials and the group of civic leaders present.

It is clear that good school libraries can contribute immensely to reading ability, that central skill in the educational process. We recommend the following provision for school libraries in the 1966 education budget, as part of a 3-year program to bring libraries up to an adequate standard:

(1) Full-time professional librarians in each of the junior high schools.

This is a necessary first step but will still leave our junior high schools far below American Library Association standards, which call for 1 librarian for each 300 students, up to 900. As you know, all of our junior high schools but one have 1,000 or more students.

(2) Full-time librarians in each of the elementary schools (or combinations of very small schools served by one principal).

This is a big but essential move, building upon the approval of the first eight professional librarians for elementary schools in the 1965 budget as recently passed by the House of Representatives.

(3) An initial appropriation of at least \$2,500 for books in each elementary school.

The House appropriation for fiscal year 1965 has established this as a precedent. Actually, more than \$2,500 is necessary for a satisfactory initial elementary schoolbook stock, but \$2,500 is an acceptable start.

(4) Raise the annual per capita library book purchase allocation to \$1 per student in the elementary grades and \$1.50 per student in the junior, senior, and vocational high schools.

Here again this is a necessary step forward but leaves a long way to go in order to reach the recommended ALA per-student standards of \$4 to \$6 per year for library books.

(5) Make adequate provision for library space in new school buildings and, equally important, in alterations of old buildings.

Our schools at all levels have inadequate space to provide an acceptable level of library service. The ALA standards call for collections of 6,000 to 10,000 volumes in schools with 200 to 1,000 students, and 10 volumes per student for larger schools. The minimum seating capacity recommended is 45 to 55 in schools of 200 to 550 students, and 10 percent of the student body in larger schools. The present capacities of libraries in those schools in the District which have them is far below these standards.

In closing, I urge that these recommendations be incorporated in the 1966 school budget. The citizens of the District, the professional educators in our school system, and Members of Congress have indicated their support for adequate school libraries as a small but important part of a general program to improve the educational system of the Nation's Capital. We know we can count on your leadership in taking this major step toward providing the kind of education our children must have for today's world.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. CAZENOVE LEE.

EXCERPTS FROM PANEL DISCUSSION ON RADIO STATION WMAL

On Thursday, April 16, Matthew Warren, of radio station WMAL, discussed National Library Week and its application to the District of Columbia with three interested people: Miss Evelyn Bull, director of supervision and instruction on the elementary level in the District of Columbia school systems; Miss Wave Elaine Culver, member of the Capitol Hill Community Council and chairman of the Action Committee for District of Columbia School Libraries; and Congressman FRED SCHWENGEL, of Iowa. These are excerpts from their conversation:

Mr. WARREN. Someone once said that any institution of learning, regardless of the endeavor, is but a source of the knowledge of where to go to find it.

Miss BULL. President Johnson's proclamation for this special Library Week emphasizes one of the things that Representative SCHWENGEL has said: the fact that through libraries, through reading, people can help themselves. I think we know, in our past history, how many people have had a library as the only source of strength, and the only way of rising above the situation in which they found themselves.

You asked me why the children couldn't use public libraries. This is one of the reasons; the people who are self-starters will go to a public library and use it. But where we have children who need to be cranked, we have to have the library close enough so that they can get to it and so that the teachers can help. The teachers should make sure that the books aren't too hard, so that the children don't get discouraged, and see that they have a choice that goes with their interests. Because if we just give children any book they can dislike it as much as they do some of their school books—unfortunately.

Learning to read without a library is like trying to learn to cook without any food, or trying to learn to be a carpenter without any wood.

Mr. WARREN. But in the little red schoolhouse there were no libraries, there were assigned textbooks. The quality of the teaching we will assume was good. The children learned. Is proper teaching, perhaps, the answer, to raise the educational standards in our elementary schools?

Representative SCHWENGEL. First, let me take on this little red schoolhouse business; I went to one of those. But I didn't go to a little red schoolhouse that didn't have books. They were not assigned as textbooks, they were reference books. My little District No. 9 in Westford Township, Iowa, had more books than the elementary schools have here. And they only taught school up to the eighth grade. And when the teacher talked to us about the importance of reading books, she could point to a book we ought to read. And she talked about encouraging our parents to bring books into the home and that sort of thing—and that's going on here, too. But to have the teachers talk about it, and then not to have a place to let the boys and girls read a book in their spare moments. . . .

Miss CULVER. Our Capitol Hill Community Council has put token libraries in: last year in Brent School; this year in Webster.